

Remarks/Arguments

In the Non-Final Office Action dated October 25, 2006, the Examiner has rejected claims 1-8 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter. Claims 1-8 have been cancelled and replaced with new claims 9-27. It is respectfully submitted that new claims 9-27 claims have been altered to more defiantly define the subject matter as disclosed in the specification. In addition, the new claim set as submitted herewith uses correct line spacing and removes grammatical and idiomatic errors that were present in the earlier filing. New claims 9-27 are in correct format for the US Patent Office. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph be removed.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-8 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by Rauscher (US 4,889,526). The Rauscher is directed to an invention which generates a time-varying magnetic field in an effort to stimulate the nervous system thereby reducing pain in a human being. Rauscher further discloses the use of 2 coils positioned in a means to produce a flow of electric current through the coils which will induce a magnetic field having a strength of a least 0.5 gauss. The magnetic field of the Rauscher invention is used to trigger a normal PQRSTU wave

found in a normally functioning human cardiac system. The resultant magnetic field produced by this flow of current is used to reduce pain in the body of a human being. In contrast, the applicant's claimed invention induces a magnetic field having a strength of only a few picoTeslas (pT) which is much less than the 0.5 gauss of Rauscher. The characteristics of the magnetic field produced by the claimed invention are determined during the diagnostic process of the multi channel biomagnetometer and vary from one individual to another. The resultant magnetic field produced is designed to improve the immune system of a human body.

The Rauscher patent specifically teaches that "... transcutaneous electrodes must be substituted for the coils in order for the magnetic fields not to adversely affect the patient's brain ... The electrodes are used in place of coils because we do not wish to influence the person's brain with these magnetic fields..." (column 32, line 52-59). The Rauscher patent teaches that the coils and magnetic fields of their patent can not be used around the brain for fear of disrupting brain activity. Therefore the Rauscher patent teaches away from the applicant's claimed invention which uses coils placed in close proximity to the brain in order to effect a change. The applicant's claimed invention in contrast to the Rauscher patent

produces merely a few picoTeslas to produce the magnetic field of the applicant's claimed invention. These few picoTeslas are a small fraction of the gauss used in the Rauscher patent and does not adversely effect brain activity.

The Rauscher patent discloses the use of two coils placed on a body to produce the magnetic fields unlike that of the applicant's claimed invention wherein the coils are divided into separate groupings for placement about a patient's body namely, the head.

The potentiometers of the Rauscher patent are set independently of one another to achieve the desired frequency. In operation the two coils are energized with current flow when the circuit chips are thus connected into the coil, the respective frequencies of each coil will vary within the settings of 7.35 and 74 Hertz. Unlike the Rauscher patent the coils of the disclosed invention are connected in parallel so that the alternating current output is supplied with the same current intensity and frequency to produce simultaneous results, namely, an alternating magnetic field.

In the Rauscher patent the pain control circuit as shown in Figure 12 is made of a battery connected to a three terminal voltage regulator. The voltage regulator is connected in parallel to a capacitor. The capacitor is used to suppress power

surges and spikes. The power produced by the voltage regulator goes into a dual timer regulator chip (col 30, lines 58-68 and col 31, lines 1-15). In the inventive disclosure all coils are connected in parallel through resistors, the alternating current output produces the magnetic field for all of the up to 122 coils used.

The coils of the Rauscher patent are a flat coil surrounded by a mu-metal core, also known as a pancake coil. This arrangement allows the magnetic impulses to be directed mainly toward the heart and hypothalamus with a corresponding weak field emitted in other directions. The coils of the inventive disclosure do not contain a mu-metal core and are not cylindrical. They are spiral and printed on a flexible plastic plate and which can be placed in a hemispheric pattern arrangement in a helmet to cover the skull. This hemispheric pattern arrangement allows the magnetic field to be directed to the brain in order to rotate the charged ions of blood plasma in spiral trajectories to remove calcium and other substances from various glands of the brain.

The Rauscher patent discloses a pain control circuit (100) as shown in Figure 12 which contains a battery (102) connected to a three terminal voltage regulator chip (104), an on-off switch (108) which is placed between the battery and the voltage

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regulator chip, and an optional phono jack (106) connected to the battery (102) to be used in the event a rechargeable battery employed. In contrast, the applicant's invention discloses the terminals of a battery connected to the microcontroller (10) an LCD (7) display, a rotary timing switch connected to the microcontroller and an LED (31) used when changing the battery.

Lastly, the Rauscher patent discloses a voltage regulator (24), a dual square wave generator (26) that causes current to flow to the coils (20), two potentiometers, a magnetic detector, and an on-off switch (108). In the applicants invention the electronic device includes a serial port (22) for operation of the frequency programming, the interface integrated circuit (23) to connect the computer (27) with the microcontroller (10), the rotary timing switch (24) and the resistances (28) as a pull up resistor.

In light of the foregoing, reconsideration of the 35 U.S.C. § 102 rejection for anticipation is respectfully requested and favorable consideration and allowance of the claims solicited. Should the Examiner have any questions regarding this response, the amendments submitted herewith, or the allowability of the claims, it would be appreciated if the Examiner would contact the undersigned attorney of record at the telephone number provided below for purposes of facilitating prosecution of this

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application and for scheduling an interview, if necessary.

Respectfully submitted,


Ralph A. Dowell
Registration No. 26,868

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DOWELL & DOWELL, P. C.

Suite 406, 2111 Alexandria Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
Telephone: (703) 415-2555
Facsimile: (703) 415-2559
email: dowell@dowellpc.com